(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Health being a State subject, the matter pertains to the State Government.

[English]

Violation of Bonus Act

*565. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the limit prescribed by the Union Government for payment of bonus by industries;

(b) whether some industries pay bonus beyond the maximum prescribed limit:

(c) if so, the names of such industries which violated the Bonus Act in this regard during the last two years: and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d) Section 19 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provides the time limit for payment of bonus. Where a dispute regarding payment of bonus is pending before any authority under section 22 of the Bonus Act, payment has to be made within one month from the date on which the award becomes enforceable or settlement if any comes into operation, in respect of such dispute. In rest of the cases, bonus has to be paid within 8 months from the close of accounting year. The appropriate Government, however, may, upon an application made to it by an employer, extend the said period of 8 months upto two years.

2. The appropriate Government for the purposes of the Act is (i) in relation to an establishment in respect of which the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) is the Central Government, the Central Government: (ii) in relation to any other establishment, the Government of the State in which that other establishment is situated.

According to the information received, 33 cases relating to the years 1988 and 1989 in respect of which Central Government is the appropriate Government have come to notice where industrial establishments have violated the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for payment of bonus within the statutory time limit. The details regarding names of industrial establishments and action taken in this regard are given in the statement below.

Information regarding industrial establishments for whom the State Governments are the appropriate Governments is not maintained by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Name of Establishments which violated the Bonus Act in respect of Payment of Bonus within the Statutory Time Limit during the Years 1988 & 1989

Sl. No.	*Name of Establishment*	*Region*	*Year*
1	M/s. Jaipur Silica Supply Co., Ltd., Jaipur	Ajmer	1988 & 89
2	M/s. Best Chemical Lime Stone Pvt. Ltd., Naimka, Thana Distt., Sikar.	Ajmer	1988
3	M/s. ASI Ltd., Satelkhedi, Ramganjmandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
4	M/s. ASI Ltd., Khimkhot, Ramganj Mandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
5	M/s. ASI Ltd., Lakshmanpuri, Ramganj Mandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
6	Shri Jahur Ahmed, Ramganj Mandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
7	Shri Madan Lal Purohit, Shastri Nagar, Jaipur	Ajmer	1988
8	Shri Hanuman Prasad, Bikaner	Ajmer	1988 & 89
9	M/s. Walcom Pvt., Sirohi Road	Ajmer	1988
10	M/s ACC Ltd., Nagour	Ajmer	1988
11	Shri Mohan Lal Modi, Distt. Pali	Ajmer	1988
12	Shri Hafiz Abdulla Khan Jaipur	Ajmer	1988
13	M/s. Ramnarayan and Co., Alwar	Ajmer	1988
14	M/s. FCI, Bikaner	Ajmer	1988
15	M/s. Associated Stone Distributing Company Ltd., Udaipur.	Ajmer	1988 & 89
16	M/s. Hafiz Abdul Karim, Ramganjmandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
17	M/s. Ramji Das Modi Morak	Ajmer	1988
18	M/s. Ganga Ram Kalu Ram, Satalkhedi, Ramganjmandi.	Ajmer	1988
19	M/s. Bisra Lime Stone Mines	Bhubaneswar	1989
20	M/s. Chougule Brothers, Marmuguo	Bombay	1988 & 89
21	M/s. Maharashtra Minerals Pvt. Ltd., Pondaghat.	Bombay	1988 & 89
22	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Wadakkanchery	Cochin	1988 & 89
23	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Kottapuram	Cochin	1988 & 89
24	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Lokamalleswaram	Cochin	1988 & 89
25	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., M.G. Road, Ernakulam.	Cochin	1988 & 89
26	Indian Chemical Industries, Lokapur	Bangalore	1988
27	Wolndhalli Iron Ore Mine, Bellary	Bangalore	1988
28	Vibhuthi Gudda Iron Ore Mine, Bellary	Bangalore	1988
29	Dharamapuri Mines of Zeenath Transport	Bangalore	1988
30	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd., Gulbarga	Bangalore	1988
31	Bharat Overseas Bank, Bangalore	Bangalore	1989
32	Grindlays Bank, Bangalore	Bangalore	1989
33	South Indian Bank Ltd., Bangalore	Bangalore	1989

Action has been initiated in all cases. In 15 cases payment has been made and compliance reported. Prosecution under section 28 of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for delayed payment has been launched in 7 cases. Warning had been issued in 7 cases after delayed payment of bonus. Show-cause notice was issued in 1 case. In 3 cases claim has been filed under section 15 of Payment of Wages Act for recovery of bonus.

Bonfire of Wild Life Products

*566. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wild life products including costly furs, skins and stuffed animals were burnt in a bonfire in the capital on April 18, 1991 to create awareness about preservation of wild life;

(b) if so, the details of the products burnt in the bonfire and the sources of their collection for the specific purpose;

(c) whether any arrest was also made for being in possession of these wildlife articles;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government propose to burn all such wild life products in future also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period from 1974 to 1986, a number of cases of violation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, were detected by the Wildlife Authorities of Delhi. Skins and articles forfeited in the cases which were either compounded or decided by the Court of Law, were lying in the stocks of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Delhi. Most of these skins and articles which were lying for nearly 10 years with the Wildlife Authorities of Delhi, were burnt in public on 18-4-1991. The articles and skins burnt were mainly derived from the following species:

tiger, panther, clouded leopard, snow leopard, lynx, leopard cat, golden cat, marbled cat, caracal, fishing cat, desert cat, jungle cat, desert fox, red fox, Tibetan fox, common fox, Indian wolf, Jackal, civet, otter, hog-badger, chinkara, blackbuck, spotted deer, monitor lizard, domestic cat, python and other protected species of snakes.

(c) and (d) In the cases referred to above, 96 arrests had been made by the Delhi Administration.

(e) Most of the skins and articles came under the category of scheduled animal articles under Section 49 A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Commercial dealing in these articles is strictly prohibited. There is always a chance of such contraband items finding their way into illegal trade. Government of India have, therefore, requested the State Governments to consider burning and destroying of such articles.

Steps to Eradicate Malaria

*567. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have resorted to an integrated bio-environmental strategy as an alternative to the use of insecticides to eradicate malaria in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this experiment has been found to be cost-effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c) The adoption of a bio-environmental strategy as an alternative to the use of insecticides for vector control is in progress on an experimental basis.